tennæ 25-jointed, third joint but little longer than fourth, the last five joints but little longer than wide; sides of the superclypeal area depressed; clypeus round on anterior margin; mesonotum shining, impunctate, except anterior lobe, which finely punctured; scutellum with well-scattered, small punctures; mesopleura shining, impunctate; metathorax smooth, shining, without an areola; posterior femora rather robust; posterior tibiæ tapering from base to apex; first joint of hind tarsi a little longer than 2. .3; tarsal claws simple; stigma angulate beneath; first abscissa of radius a little longer than second, but not as long as the oblique transverse cubitus; second transverse cubitus about equal to the second abscissa of radius; second cubital cell pointed at base beneath; basal nervure bent; transverse median more than half its length beyond basal nervure; abdomen impunctate; lateral carinæ of first dorsal segment more or less developed. Color, reddish-yellow; antennæ, eyes, black spot enclosing ocelli, middle lobe of mesonotum. scutellum, metathorax, mesopleura and mesopectus; spot on apical dorsal segments of abdomen, sheath, *black;* apex of hind tibiæ and their tarsi infuscated; wings hyaline, iridescent, apical third a little darker, nervures and stigma pale brown; dorsulum of abdomen and legs with short reddish-yellow pubescence.

Habitat.—Geneva, Nebraska. Type in the collection of the University of Nebraska, paratype in author's collection.

This species is quite distinct from *I. abdominalis* Cress. the only other species of this genus, being known at once by the different color—*abdominalis* has the head and thorax black.

One Day's Collecting, with a Description of a new Noctuid.

By Alex. Kwiat, Chicago, Ill.

On Decoration Day, May 30, 1908, the writer, with Messrs. Beer and Kidlica, went on a collecting trip to Hessville, Ind., where we were joined by Will Hartman, Jr., who resides there, making a party of four, all Lepidopterists.

Hessville, Indiana, is just four miles east of the Illinois line and about four or five miles south of Lake Michigan. It is not strictly in the sand dune region, although there are occasional blow holes and shifting ridges. Generally speaking, it may be described as a succession of sloughs and sandy ridges, the latter usually covered with stunted oak, hop elm, cottonwood, the small-leaved poplar, some willow, birch, sassafras,

button bush, hazel, blueberry and other trees and shrubs. There is a great variety of low woody perennials on the sides of the ridges.

Most of our collecting is done on the Hartman Farm, which is largely wooded. Drainage and a little care has resulted in a larger timber growth and grassy sloughs. The woods are overgrown with ferns. The open ridges are covered with blackberries and lupine, phlox, goldenrod, milkweed of various kinds and other flowering plants abound here and on the edges of the sloughs. There is also a lot of flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

The ride from Chicago, about 23 miles, occupies an hour's time, and after depositing the greater part of our luggage at the Hartman home, we got after the butterflies. It was a windy and more or less cloudy day. In exposed places the butterflies and moths would not rise unless disturbed and would then be difficult to capture, for the wind would carry them away.

One object we had in mind was to locate *Lycaena scudderi* and if possible observe its ovipositing habits. We found the butterflies, a few of them including several females, but they would not lay an egg, even though we entreated them and coaxed them to do so.

A little farther on where the sloughs were somewhat protected by timber along the sides collecting was better. In the woods there was practically nothing to be had and we spent little time there.

Toward the middle of the afternoon we were more or less discouraged, for nothing particular had been taken except a tattered specimen of *Cirrhobolina deducta* by Mr. Beer, and we were trailing back to the house when the writer caught a glimpse of a small moth resting on the common field phlox (*Phlox pilosa*), which was in full bloom. The flower was swaying wildly in the wind and the moth seemed to disappear immediately. A call brought the others running and while they stood ready to bag it with the net if necessary, the specimen was bottled without difficulty.

The moth was such a fine example of protective resemblance that even when the exact spot was pointed out where it rested, Mr. Beer and Mr. Hartman were unable to see it. Immediate search was instituted for more and during the balance of the day we took twenty-three specimens, some of them in coitu. The moth has since been sent to Prof. John B. Smith, who declared it to be a new species and has described it as *Heliolonche indiana.*

It seems paradoxical that a new species and seemingly a common one should be found in such a well-collected territory as this near Chicago. It can perhaps be explained by the habits of the moth, which are decidedly sluggish, specimens usually dropping to the ground when disturbed. This, coupled with its close resemblance to the flowers upon which it rests, may account for it.

Following is a list of the other species taken during the day:

Argynnis myrina
Neonympha eurytris
Chrysophanus hypophlaeas
Lycaena scudderi
Lycaena pseudargiolus
Papilio polyxenes
Papilio troilus
Pamphila hobomok
Nisoniades icelus
Nisoniades juvenalis
Eubaphe brevicornis
Plusia aerea
Erastria malaca
Prothymia semipurpurea
Acontia candefacta
Metathorasa monetifera
Pangrapta decoralis
Euclidia cuspidea
Apaccasia detersata
Apaccasia defluata
Xanthotype crocataria
Loxostege chortalis
Tholeria reversalis
Crambus laqueatellus
Stenoma schlaegeri
Pamphila cernes
Cirrhobolina deducta
and several unidentified Micros.

All perhaps not exceptional, but the new species enlivened an otherwise dull way, which was therefore declared a successful one.

This, however, was not the end of the trip for us, for we came prepared to spend the night in the woods with lights and sugar to attract the night fliers. This, while not a long story, will be reserved for another occasion.

Professor Smith's description of the new species is as follows:

Heliolonche indiana n. sp., Smith.

"Head, thorax and abdomen black, clothed above with long fine whitish hair: the tint on head tending to yellowish and on the thorax to purplish: in well preserved specimens the segments of the abdomen are marked with paler rings and in the males there is a tendency to a yellowish anal tuft. Beneath the hair is finer and more sparse, yellowish. The primaries at first sight appear to be almost uniformly purplish carmine. Closer examination of a large series shows that the narrow even terminal space is decidedly paler with a purplish wash over a luteous base, while the median area is paler and decidedly more purplish. The contrasts are not very marked in any case, and sometimes almost absent. Fringes whitish. Secondaries black, immaculate, fringes white. Beneath; primaries black on disc, costal margin more or less carmine tinged the apex and outer margin tending to luteous, inner margin more or less yellowish: a large more or less obvious deeper black discal spot: secondaries with costal and apical areas carmine, then black to the inner margin, fringes whitish, an indefined large discal blacker spot. Expands .62 - .72 inches or 15.5 - 18 mm.

"*Habitat.*—Hessville, Indiana, May 30th, June 6, 13.

"Ten males and nine females, all in good or fair condition from Mr. Alexander Kwiat, at whose request I have prepared the above description and who will give further details concerning the habits of the species and the circumstances relating to its capture."

On the upper side there is little variation. On the underside there is a considerable range in the proportion of the black and purplish areas. Sometimes the black predominates, leaving only a narrow purplish or carmine costal and apical area: the other extreme is where the wing has a carmine wash over a yellowish base, the black restricted to a large discal spot a subterminal band and a basal shade extending somewhat through the centre of the wing.

In structural details the species agrees in most details with *modicella*. The front is not protuberant and there is a narrow thickened frontal ridge along the inferior border. The anterior tibiae are somewhat shortened, broad and flattened with a very long curved claw-like spine at the inner side of tip and two stout spines above it: at the outer side there is a shorter and smaller curved spine at tip and two others not much smaller

above it. The spines of the middle tibiae are long and distinct in the hairy vestiture; those of the posterior tibiae are small, scanty and concealed so that the member seems unarmed to ordinary examination.

NOTE.—To complete the information on this species the writer and Mr. Arthur Herz found on July 4th, what we take to be the larvae of this species feeding on the seed pods of the Phlox. Unfortunately they pupated before a description could be taken.

A Hunt for Saldoida Osborn.

By ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

In the winter of 1898-99 I was in Punta Gorda, on the west coast of Florida. One day while out collecting I sat down on a fallen tree to rest. It was a damp, grassy spot and there were many ants running over the ground. While idly watching them I noticed one which seemed different from the others and stooped to pick it up for examination.

To my surprise as my hand approached it the supposed ant, instead of running away, skipped, jumped or leaped like a flea or cricket and disappeared in the grass. I was puzzled and excited. Had I discovered a saltatory ant new to science? I searched carefully but saw no more of the odd creature that day. Returning to the spot a few days later I again saw it and with much difficulty captured it. It was an Hemipter but quite new to me and I thought it immature. A tiny, reddish-brown insect, its disproportionately large eyes and long, conspicuous antennae gave it a queer brownie-like look. I saw no more specimens and soon after left Punta Gorda.

In the following spring as I was sending some Hemiptera to Prof. Uhler I included this curious unique. He was much interested in it, told me it belonged to the Saldidae and possibly represented a new genus. But he did not care to found such a genus on one specimen alone.

The next winter 1899-1900 I spent a few days in Jacksonville, Florida. Wandering one afternoon in the suburbs of the city I stooped to examine a plant growing in a sort of ditch